THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS, AS WELL AS POLITICAL"—"FOR LIBERTY AND POWER IS ALWAYS STRIKING FROM THE HAND TO THE FACE."

VOLUME XII.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. NOVEMBER 4, 1841. [NUMBER 6.

T. J. BALLEW, Editor.

T. J. Ballew, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

The Journal and Piney Grove Herald is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars if not paid within three months, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within the expiration of the year. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (12 lines or less) the first time, and 37½ cents for every subsequent insertion, and 50 cents for every continuance. Court advertisements and those that are charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS:

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
4 Thursday,	6 46	4	
5 Friday,	6 47	4	*For November, 1841.*
6 Saturday,	6 48	4	h. m. s.
7 Sunday,	6 49	4	Last 5 11 9 morn.
8 Monday,	6 50	4	New 13 19 24 morn.
9 Tuesday,	6 51	4	First 21 1 4 morn.
10 Wednesday,	6 52	4	Full 28 1 29 afte'n.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as administrators on the estate of Alexander H. Cochran, dec'd., at October Term, 1841, of Chester County Court, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them in the time prescribed by law duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, } Adm'rs.
JAMES M. COCHRAN, }

Oct. 18, 1841. 6

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, on the 18th day of November, 1841, at the dwelling house of the late A. H. Cochran,

3 Likely Negroes,

all his STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Cutlery, Hollowware, Castings, Iron,

and all things usually kept in a store, also, the counter of a WAGON, a saddle

JACK,

noted as a good foal getter, and other property too tedious to mention. Credit of twelve months, with note and security—to be approved by the undersigned.

L. H. HARRIS, } Adm'rs.
J. M. COCHRAN, }

Oct. 18, 1841. 6

SEAR'S PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE

OR

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND.

WITH NEAR AND APPROPRIATE LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS CHIEFLY EXPLANATORY OF THE ENGRAVINGS

and of numerous passages connected with the

Geography, Natural History & Antiquities OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

THE following work has been compiled from the London Pictorial Bible, which sells in this country for $10 00 per copy!!

☞ Every man, woman and child, in the United States, who possesses a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of Scripture Illustrations.

THE Pictorial Illustrations OF THE BIBLE AND VIEWS OF THE HOLY LAND.

Size, Crown, with Numerous Engravings—First splendid paper, fine Type, Handsome Binding, Price only Five Dollars. The subscriber has respectfully solicits the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and Splendidly Illustrated Work. Published for sale, at No. 122, Nassau street, New York City. It features are better defined by the title: THE PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS of the SCRIPTURES, consisting of VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND, together with others of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, representing ancient historical events, copied from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting Letter-press descriptions, designed as an explanation of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of Young People, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It is very, very popular, he considered a common place book for every thing valuable relating to ORIENTAL MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c. &c., and comprises within itself a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume like the present, in far superior of the common Bibles, is much wanted by the rising generation, and should be in the hands of ALL. It is beautifully printed in new long primer type, handsomely bound in muslin, gilt and lettered; and is decidedly, the best and cheapest publication (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

☞ Liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

☞ Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122, Nassau Street, New York City.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

☞ Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, ☞ Agents of Religious Newspapers and Periodicals, ☞ Postmasters, and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

☞ No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

☞ To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.

☞ Newspapers or Magazines containing the above notice, without any alteration or advertisement (including this notice,) and give it 12 insertions, shall receive a copy of the work (subject to their order) by sending direct to the Publisher.

☞ Mr. Sears will please direct our copy to T. J. Ballew, as the case of W. W. Ellis, Charlotte, and oblige [with Tennent & Redman, N. Y.

New Goods! New Goods!!

W. W. ELLIS

HAS just returned and opening a splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

of every description. As his Goods were selected and purchased by himself in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, he flatters himself that he can accommodate his customers with Goods cheaper than ever. All he asks is a call from those who wish to purchase. He tenders his thanks to a liberal public for their generous patronage.

He also has opened an assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

which he offers for sale upon cheap terms.

N. B. He wishes it distinctly understood that he sells for CASH.

Oct. 20, 1841. 4tf

$20 Reward.

LOST, between Lincolnton and Charlotte, on the 25th instant, a small leather POCKET BOOK, containing one hundred dollars in money, all $10 notes of the banks of North Carolina, and one note on Saml. Ayre, for $150; one note of $30 on R. W. Lyle; one note for $30 on H. V. Mickham; and an order from James M. Hoddett on ——— Witt, for $30, besides many other papers and notes not now recollected. Twenty dollars will be given to the finder, who can leave it with Col. M. W. Alexander of the Mansion House, in Charlotte.

JAMES M. LEE.

Oct. 25, 1841. 4?

NOTICE.

THOSE persons living in Mecklenburg county, who made purchases at the sale of A. A. Sperling's estate, are informed that their Notes are now due, and longer indulgence will not be given than the 1st of December next, when I will attend in Charlotte for the purpose of settling.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice may expect to pay cost.

ANDW. GRIER, Ex'r.

Oct. 27, 1841. 5

NEW CASH STORE.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

New Goods,

in the brick store, formerly occupied by W. A. Harris. These Goods were purchased in New York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper, than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase upon etc.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1841. 6tf

Commission & Forwarding AGENCY,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to say to the Citizens and Merchants of the interior, that they continue to attend to the above Business in all its branches, receiving and forwarding with a LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTED STOCK OF

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

From several years' experience, and a prompt attention to business, they hope to merit a portion of the business from the Southern section of the State.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Messrs. W. W. Ellis.
L. Erot Springs,
Chas E. Moss & Co.
R. W. Alexander,
Col. B. S. Gaither,
} *References.*

N. B. COTTON and other PRODUCE will be received for Storage, Sale, or Shipment, as the owners may direct. C. J. & R. M. O.

Oct. 20, 1841. 6m

New York Weekly Tribune.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Publishers of The New York Tribune, encouraged by the generous patronage and hearty approval which has been extended to their Daily paper since its establishment, and which has already rendered it the second in point of circulation in the city, propose to publish, on and after the 15th day of September, a WEEKLY edition, on a sheet of mammoth size, excluding all matter of local or transitory interest, and calculated mainly for Country circulation.

THE TRIBUNE—whether in its Daily or Weekly edition—will be what its name imports—an unflinching supporter of the People's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of senseless theories, the influence of unjust or imperfect legislation, and the schemes and exhibitions of self-seeking demagogues. It will strenuously advocate the PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY against the grasping and to us blighting policy of FOREIGN Governments, and the unequal exactions which they force upon us, as also against the present depressing system of State Prison Labor; it will advocate the restoration of a sound and uniform NATIONAL CURRENCY; and urge a discreet but determined prosecution of INTERNAL Improvement. The Retrenchment, wherever practicable, of Government Expenditures and of Executive Patronage, will be zealously urged. In short, this paper will faithfully maintain and earnestly advocate the Principles and Measures which the People approved in devoting an Whig Statesman the confidence of their Government.

But a small portion, however, of its columns will be devoted to purely political discussions.—The proceedings of Congress will be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Domestic Intelligence early and lucidly presented; and whatever shall appear calculated to promote Morality, maintain Social Order, extend the blessings of Education, or in any way subserve the great cause of Human Progress, to ultimate Virtue, Liberty and Happiness, will find a place in our columns.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published every Saturday morning, in quarto form, on a very large imperial sheet, (31 by 42 inches,) and afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year. Six copies will be forwarded a year for Ten Dollars, Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, and any larger number in the latter proportion. Payment in advance will be invariably required, and the paper stopped whenever the term of such payment expires.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

GREELY & McELRATH, 30 Ann st.

New York, August 17, 1841.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

New Goods.

MRS. MARY PORTER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has just returned from the North, where she has purchased some splendid articles in her line, which she offers to the public, consisting of

BONNETS

of the Latest Fashion and cheaper than ever before offered here.

Silks, Muslin-de-laine, Balgerines, Collars, Muslin-de-lain Shawls with Silk Fringes,

Splendid Silk Shawls,

a handsome assortment of French and American

Artificial Flowers,

and a splendid assortment of

RIBBONS.

Mrs. P. being compelled to raise funds to make a remittance to the North, the above Goods will be sold at cost for CASH only, until she succeeds in obtaining the amount needed.

Mrs. P. will still attend to the Millinery and Mantua Making. She returns her thanks for the encouragement heretofore received, and hopes still to merit a share of the public favor. She wishes it understood that hereafter all work will be made for cash only.

Oct. 20, 1841. 6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Sarah Rumley } Petition for Divorce and
vs. } Alimony.
James Rumley. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Rumley, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the "Lincoln Republican and Western Whig Banner, or the Charlotte Journal," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the second Monday after the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to this petition, or judgment pro confesso, will be entered up against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, P. A. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of Independence of said State.

P. A. HOKE, Clerk.

Oct. 18, 1841. Price ads. $10. 4t6

☞ Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of November next, at the late residence of Matthew Wallace, dec'd.,

10 or 12,000 lbs. of Seed COTTON,

A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay & Oats, Horses, Cows, one Road Wagon and Gear, Sundry farming Instruments,

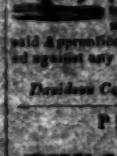
4 Negro Children

and a valuable tract of Land, containing 310 acres, lying on the road leading from Charlotte to Statesville, 8 miles North of Charlotte. A credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAS. P. HENDERSON, Executor.

Oct. 20, 1841. 4?

Five Cents Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of August last, a bound boy to the Tailoring Business, by the name of JAMES FRANK HENRY, about 12 or 13 years of age, light hair and sour countenance. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing the said Apprentice, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any one who may do so.

JACOB COLDIRON.

Davidson College, Oct. 6, 1841. 3?

PROSPECTUS OF THE MOUNTAINEER.

THE subscriber—believing that the large and intelligent portion of North Carolina embraced in the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need of a newspaper, and is fully competent to its support—proposes to publish in the town of Wilkesborough a weekly paper under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it two or more such organs of information, the Thirteenth is entirely destitute, and dependant on the others.—Why is this so? Surely, not because the people are not able and willing to support one? It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The subscriber expects to make this trial, and unhesitatingly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Five Thousand Whigs of the District for support.

During the late contest for the Presidency, the subscriber lent his humble aid to elevate Gen. Harrison; and he will continue to advocate the peculiar tenets of the Whig party. More the limits of a prospectus will not permit him to say. In politics the paper will be temperate—but firm. It will fearlessly discuss all questions brought before the people—condemning measures which it may deem wrong, and approving such as may appear right, regardless of party considerations.

Although the Mountaineer will bear a character strictly political, a portion of its columns will be devoted to spreading information on *Agriculture* before the Farmers—a feature which must render the publication more acceptable. To "the head and sinew of the country" the subscriber looks without fear, for aid.

Every exertion will be made to render the paper, acceptable to the general reader, by giving due attention to other subjects, such as Foreign and Domestic News; the cause of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences; Polite literature, &c. &c.

But enough of promises. The subscriber requests the citizens of the 13th District to try him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to forfeit their confidence and support.

TERMS.

THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at two dollars in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

No subscription taken for less than one year; and a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as a new engagement.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Any person procuring five responsible subscribers shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

☞ No paper will be sent out of the State, unless payment be made in advance.

ALFRED A. BAKER.

August 27, 1841.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

MILTON, N. C. *October, 11.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF BIGAMY—FINISHED VILLANY.

As the conductor of a public press, we have never been called upon to record a case of a more perfect and continued system of morality than that which we feel bound to lay before our readers this week. Yet, such is the peculiar and varied nature of the case—such is its deep depravity—that we are at a loss where to begin or where to stop. We purpose however to detail the circumstances as they have come to our knowledge (confining ourself to the facts as near as possible)—and in so doing we intentionally omit the *names* of the unfortunate females who have been made the wretched victims of a species of villany unparalleled in this country. Their cup of sorrow and mortification must now be full, and we will not run it over by gazetting their names.

It appears that a certain *Edward C. Boling*, (son of the Rev. Mr. Boling, minister of the M. E. Church, and a resident of this county, about 3 years since married a Miss P——, a lady of respectability as we learn, and lived with her for nearly 2 years. About 12 months ago he left his home for the purpose of studying the Law in Greensboro', N. C.—leaving his wife behind. On his arrival in Greensboro' he changed his name and introduced himself to the inhabitants of that town, as *Sidney T. Smith*, of Alabama,—he exhibited to the gentleman under whom he prosecuted the study of law, certificates purporting to be from distinguished gentlemen in North Alabama, and which represented him as the son of a wealthy cotton planter of that State. He obtained credit to a large amount in the stores of that place; and pretended that he was in daily expectation of the receipt of a large amount of funds from his father, living as above stated. Soon after, he informed his acquaintances that he expected his parents in a short time to pass through Greensboro', on a visit to some friends living in Southampton, Va. Again he pretended to learn that his father was dead, but that he expected a visit from his Mother; and with a countenance indicating grief for his lost parent, he entered a Milliner's shop and bespoke for his mother a costly dress of mourning, while he wore crape on his hat! (Bold and reckless man! thus to tamper with the wrath and thunderbolts of Heaven!) After this, he succeeded, by stratagem, to become acquainted with Miss E. B——, an accomplished young lady of Guilford county, and daughter of a gentleman of high respectability and of enviable property. He was pleased with her; and, with the cold hearted ferocity of a fiend from hell, determined to make her the victim of his foul treachery and deceit. By artful and false representations, he gained the confidence of her father; and by warm and ardent professions of regard and attachment induced her to consent to become his bride. He determined in the black malignity of his soul to become the spoiler of the peace of that domestic circle where, before, all was tranquil happiness and joy. Like the gaze of the Basilisk his treacherous eye was fixed on that fair victim, that she might not escape. Now he stood before the altar and plighted to Miss B—— his faith, and the nuptial tie was proclaimed to the world by the public journals—when not twenty miles distant lived a lawful wedded wife, who, perhaps, at the moment of his marriage with Miss B——, sighed with a throbbing heart for her husband's return.

The tale stops not here. Soon after his second marriage, Smith *alias* Boling (a young man of fair complexion and genteel dress,) told his new father in law that he had been sadly disappointed in not having received the funds from Alabama which he had so long expected, but still pretended that he confidently expected them to arrive in a short time; stated moreover that he had bargained with a Mr. *Edward C. Boling* of this county, for a tract of land, and for which he agreed to pay Boling the sum of 3,700—and then got his father-in-law to endorse the payment of a bond of three thousand and seven hundred dollars which was to be borrowed to pay for land. Now, Smith *alias* Boling, pretended to visit this Edward C. Boling, to ratify the land bargain. After a short absence he returned back, and lo! Boling had, by hook or crook, defrauded him out of his money!—He remained with his wife a few days, and concluded to go and see Boling again; and such was now the length of his absence that his last wife becoming uneasy—proceeded in quest of him, to the house of the Rev. Mr. Boling, of this county, expecting to meet with him there; but she found him not—Mr. *Smith* was not known by any one of the family. When there Mrs. Smith became acquainted with Mrs. *Edward C. Boling*—whose husband was absent also; the two ladies remained together for several days, and mutually expressed anxiety for the return of their husbands, never once dreaming that they were the wives of *one and the same man!* Mrs. Smith *alias* Boling finally returned home without hearing from her husband—but Smith arrived soon after her return; told a smooth tale relative to his absence, and still complained of his treatment from Boling.

The want of space compels us to pass over many events of interest which transpired after this last return mentioned, until his arrest. His new father-in-law, enraged against Boling, and unwilling that his son in law should brook such injustice, sought redress by the force and power of the law. He accordingly had a Writ issued for the arrest of Boling charging him with swindling Sidney T. Smith. On Tuesday last (our County Court being in session,) Smith, in connexion with a young man, a relative of Mrs. Smith, arrived at Yanceyville, the county seat of this county, on his way, as he said, to Southampton, to take charge of several negroes which he owned there, and to collect a large sum of money due him.—But on his arrival at the Court house, he made out to the young man that his horse was too lame to travel further—sent the young man on to Southampton, stating that he would return, get another horse, and soon be with him. Thus they parted, and the young man is now, perhaps, awaiting Smith's *alias* Boling's presence in Southampton, or enquiring in vain after the property. We have said that they parted—Smith pretended to go back. Col. Lea, Deputy Sheriff, who had been on the look-out for Boling, was informed that he was in the village: on further enquiry, he learnt that Boling had left town—soon one had met him. Col. Lea mounted his horse and pursued him; he overtook Boling, who was on his way to the residence of his first wife, and brought him to town. Imagine the feelings of his new father in law who was in Yanceyville, on that day, seeking Boling's arrest, to be stopped into the Court house to observe the culprit for the *first* time, and at a glimpse exclaimed: "*My God! that's the man who married my daughter!*"

Boling having been brought before an examining Court, was required to give bail, in the sum or $5000, with two or more securities, which failing to do, was committed to jail, and the witnesses bound to appear at Guilford Superior Court, where the defendant, Boling, will have his trial before the Hon. Judge Nash.—*Chronicle.*

The Post Master at Buffalo.—A very proper reformation has, it seems, taken place at the Post Office at Buffalo. An uneducated Polander, Dane, Swede or some other Scandinavian demagogue, who hurrahed for de "republicane partish," was placed a few years since in that office, and has very properly been removed from it recently, to make place for Dr. Haddock, an American and a staunch Whig. Dr. Foote, editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, was the man most desired by the Whigs of that city, and who was actually named for the office by the late Post Master General; but in the language of the Albany Evening Journal, "that gentleman's appointment conflicted with one of the President's "abstractions," and he could not be appointed. Opposed as we are to the tests required by the President, we rejoice to see him make Whig appointments. The "abstraction" which Mr. Tyler ran against was the fact of Mr. F's. being the editor of a newspaper, and although he was ready, we believe, to resign his editorial chair as soon as he received his commission as Post Master; or an intimation that he would receive it upon that condition, Master John Tyler, jr., the "Private and confidential Secretary of his Excellency the President of the United States," told his papa, we suppose, that it would be too "National Republican" to appoint Mr. Foote. We recollect too, to have heard some body say a month or two since, that the Buffalo Commercial was spoken disparagingly of in the New York Herald!—*N. Y. Cour.*

Singular Bridge.—The following is part of a description given in the Boston Transcript of the splendid exhibition and fair held in that city last week:

The third exhibition of the fair of the Mechanics' Institute was opened this day, at 12 o'clock, and appearances indicate that it will far excel either of the previous ones. At this early stage it is impossible to give any thing like a full description of it. It occupies the whole of Faneuil and Quincy Halls, they being connected by a bridge extended from the second story of the one to the other. This bridge, or more properly it might be called a tunnel, is itself a great curiosity. It is of a cylindrical form, ninety feet in length and ten feet in diameter. It is composed of narrow strips of boards, crossing each other angularly, like lattice work, and resembling open basket work. These are riveted together, and the bridge, notwithstanding its length, will easily sustain the weight of any number of persons who could be crowded into it. It was invented by Mr. Isaiah Rogers, architect, for which invention he secured a patent more than a year ago, and is now for the first time exhibited.—An experiment was made with it before it was put up, by placing the ends on two abutments, and a weight of three thousand pounds being placed in the centre did not settle it a quarter of an inch. It is one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanicism at the present exhibition.

A SINGULAR DEATH OF A HORSE.

We witnessed yesterday a singular instance of the formation of calculi in the stomach of a horse. This animal belonged to Eli Claggett, Esq., and has rendered him daily service during the last thirteen years. A day or two since he became unwell, and died yesterday morning. As no one could conjecture the cause of his death, it was thought proper to open him and discover, if possible, what derangement had taken place internally. To the surprise of every one, three stones were found in the intestinal canal—the first weighing 2 pounds 10 ounces, the second 1 pound 7 ounces, and the third 1 pound 1 ounce—5 lbs. 6 ounces in all. These stones were of irregular shape, but nearly round, and of a greyish color when broken. They seem to consist of lamina, of one eighth of an inch in thickness, and doubtless are a progressive formation of calculi in the stomach.—*Balt. Sun.*

From the N. Y. Mercury.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

I have before called public attention, through the columns of your Journal, to this wonder of nature, believing that there is no other place on this Continent to which invalids can resort for restoration of health with equal advantage. I speak from my own personal knowledge and observation, having spent much time at the Cave during the late war, when it was extensively worked for saltpetre. The Cave at that period was worked four or five years, and at one time about fifty or sixty hands were employed inside of the Cave, about one mile from its mouth; oxen also were used in the Cave to draw the earth to the hoppers. During all the time the Cave was worked, I did not know a case of sickness among the hands.

I have within a few days past received a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman residing in the State of Kentucky, who has very accurate knowledge of those portions of the Cave which have been discovered since I traversed it, and from him have obtained several interesting particulars which I have no doubt will gratify the curious. He also states some particulars which will greatly interest those who are in quest of health. I give extracts from my correspondent's letter in his own words:

"I beg leave to premise the remarks which I shall make by stating that the Mammoth Cave possesses such singular characteristics in regard to the temperature and constitution of its air, its influence on the feelings and health of man, the vastness of its size together with the number and grandeur of its avenues and domes, that in attempting to describe it solely with a view to accuracy, it will appear to the reader like the most unbounded exaggeration.

"There are two guides at the Cave, but in case of a great press of company, two or three more officiate. The best guide is Stephen. He has made many discoveries; and, although he has acted as a guide for a number of years, takes great pleasure in accompanying visitors, and penetrates its remote ramifications. Upon interrogating him in regard to the Cave, he remarked that it would take any man two weeks to walk over as much as he knew, and that as much more remained to be explored. Stephen, in appearance, resembles an Indian, having long black hair and a copper coloured skin. No later than November last, he, when acting as cicerone for a German gentleman, made one of the most interesting discoveries of the Cave. This visitor was quite as enthusiastic in respect to the Cave, and as anxious to make discoveries, as Stephen was to gratify him. They penetrated the Cave within half a mile of the river, when Stephen pointed out to him an opening not exceeding four feet square; they entered this, and after going a short distance, found themselves in a Cave of considerable size, which seemed to take a direction in the course of the cavern's mouth. After walking about a mile in this branch, their progress was suddenly arrested by an abrupt, indeed a perpendicular descent or formation of the rock on which they stood. All beyond, above and below was perfect darkness. At a distance they heard the fall of water; but no idea had they of the space before, of the depth below, or the height above them. They returned and reported the character of their discovery. No attempt was made to descend this precipice for a month, when some gentlemen from the adjoining county determined on making the effort. A strong rope was obtained, and upon reaching the spot, the guide consented to be tied around the body and let down into this dark and unexplored region. This was done, and he did not descend more than 30 feet, before he exclaimed, "I am on the side of a hill." Untying the rope, he descended the hill 90 or 100 feet, enraptured by the appearance of a magnificent dome of great width and height, and a cataract tumbling from its top. Having gratified himself in beholding this splendid spectacle, he ascended the hill to the point from whence he embarked—and the other guide manifesting a desire to join him, was let down by the visitors. They continued ascending the hill (and not without difficulty) to its summit, and there beheld the most awful, grand and sublime sight of this famous cavern. The top of the hill is quite level, embracing an area of an acre in extent. The bottom is of rock, having innumerable indentations about the size of a large tea cup, and lined with crystals of lime. A few feet from the wall of this spacious hall, are stalagmite columns (the number I have forgotten) of the most gigantic size and altitude. The distance to the ceiling above, is 200 feet, as measured by Mr. Lee, civil engineer. This fact in regard to the elevation of the ceiling, and the locality of the great hall, was subsequently ascertained by finding in this spot never before trodden by man, an iron lamp. The astonishment of the guides, as well as that of all the party, in beholding this lamp, can easily be imagined. And to this day they would have been ignorant of its history but for the accidental circumstance of an old man being at the Cave, who, thirty years ago, was engaged as a miner in the manufacture of Salt Petre for Wilkins & Gratz. Upon seeing the lamp, he said the place where it was found was directly under the little Bat room pit, (a fact which surprised all;) that during the years 1810 to 1814, Charles Wilkins, of Lexington, and Hyman Gratz of Philadelphia, were extensively engaged in the Cave manufacturing Salt Petre, and a Mr. Gatewood informed Mr. Wilkins that he thought the richest Salt Petre earth was under the little Bat room pit; the depth of this pit was then unknown; Mr. Wilkins therefore got a rope 45 feet long, to the end of which he tied with a string this identical lamp. In letting the rope down the string caught on fire, and

The Mammoth Cave is situated within a quarter of a mile of Green River, and extends under a range of bluffs which border that stream, (which belongs to all the people,) and which have a sale crossing place at any rate—and probably at all seasons. The Cave is under the building of State Bridge now [illegible] gates. It may look to the bottom of the bluff, and a bridge is built to it. Persons desiring to visit the Cave, and [illegible] can call at the office of the Ferry Company, and procure a guide. The charge is $5 for the use of a party of ten persons, and $1 for each additional person. Ladies visiting the Cave will find it convenient to wear bloomer dresses, as they are much more comfortable in walking than the ordinary costume. Bloomers can be procured at the office of the Ferry Company, at the bridge, or at the Cave. Parties will be furnished with all necessary lights, and will be required to keep together, and not to leave the guide. Persons visiting the Cave will observe that the floor is very uneven. On this account they should be careful to keep their eyes on their feet, and not to run against the projecting rocks. Many persons have been severely injured by neglecting this precaution. Visitors will also find it necessary to keep their heads down, in order to avoid striking against the roof of the Cave. Many persons have been severely injured in this manner. Visitors will find it necessary to keep together, as persons who have wandered from the party have been lost for hours, and in some instances for days. Many persons have been lost in the Cave, and have suffered much before they were found. Visitors will find it necessary to keep their lights burning, as they will be unable to find their way out of the Cave without them

Charlotte:

Thursday, November 2, 1841.

From the New York Herald of Tuesday.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The steam packet Columbia, Capt. Judkins arrived at Boston on Thursday morning. She left Liverpool on the 5th.

The news brought by the Columbia is interesting, alarming and important. The proceedings in Parliament are particularly interesting, as showing the measures which the new Cabinet intend to adopt or abandon. The corn law question, which is considered to be the great issue in Great Britain, is to be passed over entirely till the next session of Parliament in Feb. 1842—notwithstanding the enormous petitions which have been got up all over the Kingdom, to the effect that her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament till some step has been taken upon this question.—The new Chancellor's financial scheme is given, and a loss of three millions sterling has been admitted.

Trade continues to remain in a very depressed state in England, and the sufferings of the operatives extensive in consequence.

Knowsley Hall, the splendid seat of Lord Stanley, was destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of a servant, on the 27th ult.; the loss is £30,000, and the property was unassured.

Mr. Stevenson the American minister at the Court of St. James, has engaged passage in the Great Western, which will leave Bristol for New York Oct. 23.

From the N. Y. American of Saturday.

Late and Highly Important from China.

We despatched the steamboat Wave, at an early hour this morning, in search of the Narragansett, and have the pleasure of laying before the readers of the American, eleven days later news from Canton.

Macao, May 23, 1841.

Dear Sir: You will see by the inclosed that hostilities have again commenced—the trade entirely stopped. All the foreigners have left Canton except the English forces.

Several of the factories have been partly demolished, and nearly all entirely plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th, at which time the English were still storming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in the rear of the city, while the men-of-war had possession of the river in front and to the westward. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous. There are between 40 and 50 thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of-war are pouring incessant volleys of shells and rockets, in order to drive them out to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights.

The English have sustained considerable loss. A portion of our acquaintances is here, some on board ship at Whampoa, and Mr. Dilkes chose to the city, intending to land first opportunity in order to look after the factory and property left there.

We have been fortunate enough to get on board ship, and at this place in safety, every book, paper, and account that we possess, though we evacuated the Factory in great haste, and but a few hours before the Chinese commenced the attack.

Advertising.—One of our merchants, who has tried hard to get along and save the expense of advertising, in connection with us a few days ago told us that he had learned something in that way and should not again show himself a penny wise and pound foolish." He said that since he had begun to patronize us all the papers, his business had not merely doubled and trebled but had increased two fold. Many of our old fashioned merchants, who had been afraid of advertising, have had to give way to the new and more enterprising tradesmen—and if some of the former class have maintained their ground against the latter it has been in only rather diminished circumstances as compared to the generality of merchants.

A merchant and manufacturer told us some time since, that he had sold goods enough in one year to a single customer whom he knew to have been drawn to his store by an advertisement, to pay, from the profits of those goods, all his advertising expenses for that year. A firm of timber merchants in this city not long since sold between five and six hundred dollars worth of lumber to a person from the country, when the bargain was over, the purchaser remarked that he was induced to call on them (the sellers) from seeing their advertisement in the Palladium—and then upon they went to weed so out them down as yearly observations.

If customers were generally in the habit of saying to the merchant, "I see you advertise such and such articles and wish to look at them" all doubts of the advantage of liberal advertising would soon vanish.—*New Haven Pal.*

One David Shoemaker is a candidate for the Legislature, in Copiah county, Mississippi. Mr. Shoemaker has been *posted*, and declares that he has ever been a Whig, body and sole. He declares he shall continue, while means *wax* and *wane*, a whig to the *last*. He is in favor of *sustaining* the credit of the State, and *footing* all her bills to the *end*. Mr. Shoemaker ought to be elected—it *boots* not how many may run against him, he will *cut-last* them all, and prove himself *boss* of the concern.

Discover by the Storm.—A young friend of ours, observes the Salem Gazette, who is master of more leisure than we can find, has examined the shipping lists, since the late storm, and finds *one hundred and nine* by her vessels reported as injured by that disastrous tempest. Doubtless there are some which have not yet been reported, and others which will never come to light—all vestiges thereof being "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

The Professions.—It is calculated that there are in the U. S. 14,012 lawyers, 14,600 clergymen, and 10,233 Physicians, exclusive of quacks.

Charlotte:

Thursday, November 2, 1841.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIGS.

All have witnessed the results that have attended the different State Elections.—Owing to the apathy of the Whigs, they have suffered the enemy to encroach upon their strength. In many of the States, the success of either party in the local election, has very little influence upon general politics; in others it weighs heavily in the scale of national politics. Among the latter class, stands "the good old North State." The ensuing election, determines the politics of an United States Senator for six years. The districts have likewise to be new modelled, which may give the political complexion of the State for the next two years. With all these facts before them, it seems that the Whigs should organize and arm for the approaching contest. The locos already confidently assert, that they will carry the next August elections throughout the State. Unless the Whigs be upon their guard, such a result may happen. Therefore we say to the Whigs of North Carolina, slumber not, lest the enemy enter the citadel of freedom through the gate of apathy and security. Remember that they are an energetic and determined foe; recollect that they are a cunning and subtile race of mortals, always active and zealous. The only way to keep them in check, is to exhibit your strength in an efficient and firm organization. That is the great secret of their former power. From the highest to the lowest, there was a chain of connection brought about by a minute organization of their forces, which baffled all opposition for years; it yielded not until met by similar means.

☞The following article from the New Orleans Bee, we copy as exhibiting the true position of parties at this time. We anxiously await the approaching session of Congress, and the Message of the President. That document may throw light upon the course that the Executive intends to pursue. We hope that it will be less ambiguous than the former.

THE COMING SESSION.

The approaching regular session of Congress will in some respects, be one of the most curious and remarkable ever held.—Most sessions have been distinguished by two parties in Congress—a majority and minority—one of which is friendly and the other hostile to the existing administration. But how will it be now? There are in Congress a Whig majority and a loco foco minority, the two comprising nineteen-twentieths of the members. Belonging strictly to neither party, but acting more commonly with the latter, is a fraction of malcontents aptly denominated *the tertium quids*—important of themselves, noisy in declamation and mischievous in policy, but so petty in numbers, as scarcely to be able to hold the balance of power except on one or two questions upon which members may choose to be nearly equally divided. This will be the state of parties at the coming session.

But which of these three divisions will be the administration party proper? This is a puzzling problem. Up to the close of the extra session the Whigs were the administration party and the loco focos the opposition. Circumstances too well known to require recapitulation effected important changes in the relations which the two great parties sustain towards the administration. The Whigs can scarcely be justly termed the friends of the administration, for their leading measure has been rejected by the Executive; mistrust and coldness have been engendered, and they have openly proclaimed their want of confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President. Nevertheless the Whigs may be identified with the administration, to a certain extent, inasmuch as most of the measures passed at the extra session, were the offspring of Whig policy, contested and opposed at every point by the loco focos, and ultimately sanctioned by the Executive. The Whig Address recommends a cheerful support of any wise suggestion which may emanate from Mr. Tyler, while it boldly assumes the ground, that he can no longer be considered a Whig President.

On the other hand, the position of the loco focos, if less equivocal, is not without its embarrassments. They are delighted at the two bank vetoes, and many of their moderate members are doubtless ready and willing to sustain Mr. Tyler; but the leaders of the party, though gratified at the disappointment and defeat of the Whigs, are not prepared to leap blindly into the embraces of the President. They therefore present an attitude of armed neutrality towards Mr. Tyler—perfectly willing to help him in his efforts to break down the Whigs, but cautious and chary in extending an unqualified support, until they are fully persuaded that he has cut loose from his ancient associates.

The "tertium quids"—the awkward squad—consisting of Wise, Mallory, Gilmer & Co., claim to be Whigs "every inch," and Tyler men par excellence.—Yet on looking more closely, we find that there pretentions are grossly belied by their conduct. They not only opposed by their speeches and votes the two bank bills, but they resisted through every stage of their progress the tariff measure, which did more than any other to restore the prosperity of the Republic. And this is the party which has undertaken to dictate to the passage of laws recommended by a contingency that is the object of their detestation and opposition—a contingency, moreover, which is the object of their own creation! Where lines shall we put the "tertium quids?" Are they of the genus species—political zoophytes belonging to neither party, yet partaking of the nature of both—bats, shunning both daylight and darkness, and "fluttering only amid the declining and refracted beams of the setting sun?" Their position may be clear enough as far as words may define it, but if acts are to be the standard, it is enveloped in a species of transcendental debility, only to be understood and explained by the all penetrating influence of a Virginia abstraction.

With this peculiar combination of the political elements, having in Congress no party strictly considered such—regarded with distrust and doubt by both the prominent factions, it must be admitted that our Captain Tyler, if not exactly "headed," occupies what may clearly be regarded as "the anxious seat." It is certain that if his suggestions at the opening of Congress are loco focoish, they will be "rejected by the Whigs; if a sort of half-way halting-house twixt loco focoism and Whiggery, they will be scouted by both parties. This is one of those cases to which the old adage "in medio tutissimus ibis," is wholly inapplicable. The only chance for the President seems to be, to retrace his steps, or at all events to recommend good sound Whig measures—the Whigs are pledged to give them a cheerful support let them come whence they may. Tampering with the two parties—attempts at time-serving efforts at conciliating alienated friends, while striving to catch the vices of natural enemies, will only precipitate his ruin.

THE CALHOUNITES.

About Charleston, the followers of this political weathercock, are debating whether the State shall receive her proportion of the proceeds of the Public Lands.—They are greatly afraid of its corrupting influences. Immaculate guardians of the public virtue of South Carolina! They are in a fit of superlative virtue at present, and deprecate the reception of $200,000 from the sale of these lands. Whenever was such disinterestedness exhibited to the world! We soon expect to see Ordinances and Conventions, nullifying the Distribution law, emanate from that choleric State. A few years since, John C. Calhoun pronounced Mr. Van Buren's Administration corrupt and profligate, and his measures destructive and ruinous. Now we behold him and his "devoted followers," hand in glove with the same corrupt man. His measures have ceased to be the theme of his denunciation and abhorrence. Those who see through the political telescope of Mr. Calhoun, have suddenly beheld matters reversed. Where was once filth, corruption and profligacy, now stands purity, honesty and economy. After all, his followers have the face to tell the public that he is consistent in his course.—Once he was in favor of a high tariff, and then against it: once he cast all his influence in favor of the United States Bank, and now he opposes it, as a "federal measure;" the time was when he denounced the Sub-Treasury, yet he now is its champion: once he was the friend of Gen. Jackson, but soon became his enemy: once he was the companion of Martin Van Buren, and then his most violent enemy; and now we behold him his friend. In all the changes of his political needle, his friends vowed about and about and now assert, that it has always pointed due North. The general opinion seems to be, that the needle of his ambition has a peculiar attraction for the Presidential Chair, and as that has been blown about by the changing currents of popular opinion, it has proved true to the original source of its motion.

"THE SHOWER OF BLOOD."

Our readers recollect that an article with the above caption, travelled the rounds of the papers some time since. Many were the speculations of the wise and "scientific." The American Almanac was ransacked by the "scientific," to explain the phenomenon; its pages were turned over and over to elucidate the mysterious "fall of blood." The "scientific" came to the conclusion in accordance with the Almanac, that it was occasioned by certain species of *Lichen* floating about in the air.—In this light and etherial world, where every thing "is as chaff" with man sailing about on *bubbles*; it was deemed quite conclusive that vegetables should possess similar *buoyancy*, and float along the eddies and currents of the atmosphere, to be deposited upon the face of "this sublunary sphere," for the astonishment of the ignorant, and the profound investigation of the "learned and scientific." It turns out to be nothing but a feat of the "niggers." Thus sayeth a late Mississippi paper:

"As we expected, the story about the "shower of flesh and blood," in Wilson county, Tennessee, has turned out to be a hoax. It appears that the gentleman, upon whose premises the phenomenon was said to have occurred, had become all at once possessed of a religious turn of mind, and joined the church, whereupon his negroes conceived the idea that if they could play some curious trick upon him he would set them free—and they accordingly procured from some negro hunter a quantity of game and deposited them on a yard near their master's residence, and after having obtained a sufficient quantity of blood, the negroes picked their time and commenced the shower of flesh and blood, by strewing the flesh and blood over the field, which having been completed, they set up a loud yell and started for the house, running all the way as if the "old boy" had been at their heels. So endeth this chapter."

WAR IN CHINA.

From letters up to the date of May 31st, important particulars have transpired.—War has again broken out between the British forces, under the command of Capt. Elliott, and the Chinese. On Friday the 21st ult., foreigners left Canton with the exception of two American Merchants; immediately the mob broke into the factories and robbed and plundered every house, of all that they could lay their hands on. It is stated that there were 50,000 Chinese troops in Canton. Hostilities were daily expected some time before their actual commencement. To make the matter short, the British silenced their batteries, leaving from 6000, to 10,000, Chinese slain. Capt. Elliott threatened to bombard and destroy the City of Canton; the Chinese Authorities waited upon him with a flag of truce and offered 6,000,000 dollars for the safety of the place, the whole to be paid in eight successive days.

CORRECTION.

A statement is in circulation to the effect that, a son of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, received a very large and extravagant sum of money in payment for negotiating a portion of the Public Loan.

The *Madisonian* contradicts this charge, and says it is authorized to state that the amount of loan effected by Mr. P. B. Ewing, was half a million of dollars, for which he was paid by the Treasury Department, one twelfth of one per cent.—The whole amount received by him therefore, in payment of his services, dwindles down to $410,00. This is the sum which has been very unjustly magnified into thousands.—*Bal. Reg.*

DEATH OF Mr. FORSYTH.

In another column our readers will perceive, many of them with deep regret, some of them with indifference, the announcement of the death of the Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, late Secretary of State. He died at his residence in this city on Thursday evening, of congestive fever, after an illness of three or four weeks. To pronounce the eulogy due to the public character of this distinguished gentleman is a duty that does not devolve on us; but it is not fitting that we, who knew the deceased so long as a public man, should withhold from his memory the justice of saying that he possessed qualities which placed him much above the level of the mass of mankind. The high offices which, during no great a portion of his life, he successfully filled, both in his own particular State and in the National Government, attest at once the superiority of his abilities and the public estimation of them. To the high advantage of superior talents he added, also, that of an elegance and dignity of manners which shed a grace on the exalted stations which he filled. His death, wondering many ties of devoted affection, has plunged in the deepest distress a large and most interesting domestic circle.—*National Intelligencer.*

OHIO ELECTIONS.

The Baltimore Patriot gives full returns, according to which the Locos have 19 and the Whigs 17 in the Senate. The Locos 37 and the Whigs 35 in the House. Last year, when the Whig majority exceeded 20,000, the Whigs were unable to carry both branches of the Legislature, in consequence of the unequal apportionment of representation—some years since made by the Locos. Their popular majority may be as great now, notwithstanding their defeat.

The Importance of one Vote.—The value of every vote was strikingly manifested in the result of the late Senatorial election in the Allegheny district of Pennsylvania, upon the return from which depended the political complexion of the State Senate.—It was decided in favor of Mr. Darsie, the Whig candidate, *by a single vote*—giving the Whigs a majority of one in the Senate, which will enable them to exercise a restraining influence upon the acts of the majority in the other House. A stronger illustration could not be given of the importance of a single vote.—*National Intelligencer.*

Commonwealth vs. Semmes.—The prisoner in this cause who had been liberated on his giving bail in the sum of $25,000, failing to appear, in discharge of his recognizance, at the present term of the Superior Court of Albemarle now in session, his default was entered on record and a rule entered against him and the securities returnable at the next term to shew cause why the recognizance of bail should not be prosecuted to a judgment.—*Char lottesville Advocate.*

We understand that Captain Tyler has really the vanity to think, and the indelicacy to say, that he elected Gen. Harrison,—and not General Harrison him!!! After that, we are prepared for any thing!—Why, Captain, your name did not carry one Electoral vote in the Union. We will not say it lost Gen. Harrison an Electoral vote. The probability is that it did not but if it did not, it was only because not one in a thousand of the voters cared a fig for either of the Vice Presidential candidates, who were scarcely ever named or thought of. The contest was between Harrison and Van Buren. Tyler and Johnson were mere "circumstances."—*Lynchburg Vir.*

National Work.—The newspaper (the Journal) says: "The Whig party have never supposed that the currency would be regulated, and prosperous times restored, until the establishment of a National Bank. In all the public discussions last summer, in our State, that doctrine occupied a prominent place. We now occupy the same ground. State banks can never give us a general and uniform currency. These suspended institutions are not now, nor have they ever been, favorites with the Whig party. Whigs go for a National Bank, 'capable of guarding the People's treasure and administering to the People's wants.' These State rickety machines are not the result of Whig policy; and Whigs have little confidence in them when they are under the control of some individuals, who, if their words do not belie them, are anxious to 'blow them up.' We repeat, that the West can never prosper in the present deranged state of money concerns. Before we can hope for better times, we must have a bank '*capable of guarding the People's treasure and administering to the People's wants.*' And we do not despair that such an institution will be sanctioned by Congress and the Executive within the ensuing three months."

The Commission which sat some time during the last summer in New York, by appointment of the Executive, to examine the affairs of the New York Custom-house, is, we understand, about to resume that investigation. There will be one change in the composition of the Commission, namely, William A. Bradley, Esq. of this city, in place of Mr. Kelley, of Ohio. The latter gentleman returned to Ohio, we believe, soon after the Commission closed its examination in September.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Tippecanoe Club of Philadelphia have instructed an eminent jeweller to prepare a diamond ring as a present to the Hon. J. M. Botts, of Va. to bear this inscription: "Head him or die."

Reader, learn a lesson from the falling leaf—improve every hour in the spring of your days, for the time is not far distant, when you will fade like the leaf, sink to the earth, and mingle with the dust.

MARRIED

At Rockyface, Iredell County, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Wm. M. Jordan, Dr. AVERY M. POWELL, of Caldwell County, to Miss MARY CAROLINE ALLEN, daughter of Robt. Allen, Esq.

DIED

In York District, S. C. on the 16th ultimo, THOMAS BOYD, son of Allen and Martha A. Roberson, aged about 8 years. The fond parents of this interesting and promising child should not mourn as those without hope, at his being taken away from them—remembering the words of the Saviour—"for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In Concord, on the 25th ult., in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. MARIA M. COLEMAN, wife of Col. Daniel Coleman. She has left a husband, two infant sons, mother and sisters to mourn their irreparable loss.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this county, on the 19th ult., in the 27th year of her age, of phthisis pulmonalis, Mrs. MARGARET F., wife of John H. Grier, and daughter of the late Capt. Alexander L. Ross.

All men in this world, having for their constituent parts a mortal body, and an immortal soul, are passing out of this life into another; out of the bosom of the mortality of the body; into *another*, because of the immortality of the soul. And all men, whether good or bad, are travelling towards the same unchangeable state; their bodies soon to be turned into lifeless dust; and their souls into a waste, either of eternal happiness or eternal misery. The numerous instances of our mortality, so recently occurring are well calculated to remind the living, "that no man hath power over the spirit, to retain the spirit; neither hath he power in the day of death; and there is no discharge in that war." The kingdoms of the world and the monarchies of man, are often overturned; but the empire of death is neither weakened nor diminished. He is not to be resisted by the arguments of the wise—the eloquence of the orator—the prayers of the devout, or the opposition of men. This is a warfare in which all must engage; where no substitute can be admitted; and where no terms of accommodation can be received. It is a warfare in which no discharge can be given; a warfare which is open to declare in favor of death. "What man is he that liveth and shall not see death." While these dispensations occurring daily around us, confirm the declaration, that "it is appointed unto all men once to die;" they teach survivors the duty, of so "numbering their days, that they may apply their hearts unto wisdom."

It was the lot of the subject of this notice, to be left an orphan, at a very tender age, and to be deprived of her parents, at the very time she most required their services, so that she might say with the inspired Psalmist, "Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness." But though it was her lot to experience such bereavement, it was also of the good providence of God, that she had her residence in a religious community and enjoyed the society of God's people, so that we fondly hope, she had it to say, "the lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage. When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."

She was naturally possessed of an amiable disposition, which sanctified by the grace of God, and holy and careful training, rendered her an agreeable companion. She was possessed of a cheerful spirit, which nothing could dampen or depress—an elevated mind which seemed to spurn any thing of a selfish nature and a spirit of independence, added to a frank and open expression of opinion, which could not fail to attach to her, all with whom she had much intercourse. Honesty of intention and frank and open declaration of sentiments, were predominating qualities, which could not fail to be observed and appreciated by the judicious and discerning. In attachment to her friends, she was ardent—as a mother devoted to her children, and in the relation of wife, prudent, affectionate and industrious, corresponding in a good degree, to the character, so delineated by Solomon, "She looketh well to the ways of her household and doth not eat the bread of idleness."

During her long protracted illness, she exhibited that meekness and resignation which characterize the people of God; and that fortitude and firmness, which excited the admiration of all; and which exalted the character of that holy religion which she professed. To leave her tender offspring exposed to the temptations of a wicked world—to be torn from the partners of her youth, and separated from the society of her numerous friends, to enter upon a new and untried state of existence, would be appalling to the stoutest heart. But as this was the decree of Heaven, the will of her Heavenly Father, so it appeared to be, *her* will also. There is reason to hope, that she was not unprepared for the overthrow of death—that she has exchanged the sorrows and afflictions of the present world for life and immortality on high, for "Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord, yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

THE LATE ELECTION.

The following paragraph from that steady old Whig print the Norfolk Herald, comprises in a few words the whole history of the agitation which has taken place since the termination of the late Session of Congress:

"The elections which are now in progress scarcely deserve the name of a contest. The late victorious party, deserted and by the Gentlemen of their society, have thrown away their arms in a pet, and gone home—leaving their opponents to ransack their camp without molestation, and for a time to occupy their position, purposing to rally at the proper time and dislodge them from it. In the interim, their opponents can make but little use of their success in strengthening and fortifying the ground they have gained. The Whig party have had no inducement to expend their ammunition and brave themselves for the pending conflict; for they saw, that, if victorious, it was a matter of doubt to whose benefit the victory would 'enure,' (to borrow Mr. Calhoun's idea.) Possibly their opponents might, by some contingency, be the gainers by it; and consequently as it might be thrown away in a preposterous effort to get up a third party; in any event, if we have read the signs of the times correctly, they could not, as a party, expect to make any thing by it. Therefore it seems to have been their wisest course to postpone the struggle until they could see a clear field and 'no mistake.'"

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 30.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 50	Feathers,		30 a 40
" Apple,	30 a 35	Iron,		5 a 5½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,		27 a 30
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Nails, cut,		6½ a 6¾
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,		8½ a 11
Coffee,	10 a 12	Loaf & Lump,		16 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt,		60 a 65
do Bagging,	20 a 22	do in sacks,		87 a 90
Corn,	45 a 50	Wheat,		90 a 1 00
Flaxseed,	90 a 94	Whiskey,		28 a 30
Flour,	4 5 a 4 6	Wool,		15 a 20

CHERAW—OCTOBER 26.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,		6¾ a 6¾
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Lard,		11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Molasses,		32 a 36
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Oats,		30 a 37
Cotton,	8 a 8¾	Rice,		00 a 00
do Bagging,	25 a 28	Sugar,		00 a 00
Corn, scarce,	50 a 60	Salt, in sacks,		00 a 00
Flour, country,	3¾ a 4	do bushel,		00 a 00
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,		00 a 00

CAMDEN—OCTOBER 27.

Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,		45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Feathers,		30 a 35
Beeswax,	19½ a 15	Flour,		3 a 4½
Butter,	18½ a 25	Molasses,		27½ a 30
Coffee,	15 a 16	Sugar,		9 a 14
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Salt, in sacks,		62 a 75
do Bagging,	24 a 27	Wheat,		81 a 90

COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 28.

Bagging,	18 a 25	Lard,		10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	Iron,		5 a 6½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Molasses,		26 a 45
Butter,	37½ a 37½	Nails, cut,		7 a 8
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Oats,		40 a 45
Cotton,	8½ a 8½	Rice,		62 a 81
Corn,	65 a 65	Sugar,		8 a 12½
Flour,	4 7 a 5	Tallow,		12 a 14

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 23.

Bagging,	20 a 25	Mackerel, No. 1		14 a 15
Cotton,	8 a 11	do	No. 2	12 a 13
Coffee,	9½ a 10½	do	No. 3	8 a 00
Molasses, Cuba	22 a 25	Segars,		6½ a 11
do N. O.	20 a 30	Loaf and Lump,		12 a 14
Rice,	3 7 a 3 9	Teas,		19 a 62 00

☞ **Credit Sale.**

BY virtue of authority from the Court of Equity, on the 9th day of December next, I will sell on the premises, the

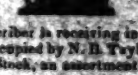
Plantation

on which John Bigham, deceased, formerly lived, containing 140 or 150 acres. Also, an undivided moiety, in a tract of 25 or 26 acres, near Little Steel Creek Meeting House. Twelve months' credit will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

WM. M. GRIER, *Commissioner.*

Oct. 30, 1841. 111

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber is receiving in the house formerly occupied by N. B. Tryler, in addition to his former Stock, an assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

suitable to the season, for which all kinds of Country PRODUCE will be taken in exchange, and for CASH as reasonable as his neighbors. Persons having Produce to dispose of would do well to call and examine.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 3, 1841. 6t

PLANTATION

TO RENT.

WILL be rented, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th day of November next, the Plantation on which Mat thew Wallace, dec. lived. It will be rented until the 1st day of January, 1843. Persons wishing to rent will please attend on that day.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Oct. 30, 1841. 17

☞ **Last Notice.**

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is positively the last notice we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,

One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

Nov. 2, 1841. tf4

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, on Monday, the 25th ult., a large gray HORSE. He was last seen at the plantation of Mr. John Irwin, near Charlotte, on the Yorkmore road. Any person taking up said Horse and delivering him to Col. Alexander in Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN F. HUNTER.

Mecklenburg co., Nov. 2, 1841. 6t

☞The Salisbury Watchman will insert twice and forward account to this office.

POETRY.

MY COUNTRY.

I love my country's dear old hills,
Her thousand woods and rushing rills,
Her rocks that bid her storms defy,
Her sweet and fragrant violet, that rear
Their heavy heads high in the air,
In wild fantastic forms.

I love her rivers, deep and wide,
Those mighty, old streams that onward glide
To seek the eastern breast;
How smiling fields, her pleasant vales,
What stately halls, her lovely dales,
The haunts of peaceful rest.

I love the forest dark and lone,
Its trees the wild bird's merry tone
Is heard from morn till night;
And there no perfidious devices I weed,
Those arts of modern worlds were seen,
To vanish nature bright.

Her heart and her valleys fair,
Her flowers that scent the morning air
Have all their charms for me;
But more, I love my country's name—
Those words that echo deathless fame—
"The Land of Liberty!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Legends of New England.

A FIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES.

"The gaunt wolf,
Scenting the place of slaughter, with his long
And sweeping stride hasted on for blood."

"The wolf!—the gaunt and ferocious wolf!—How many tales of wild horror are associated with the name! Tales on the deserted battle field—where the wolf and the vulture feast together—a horrible and obscene banquet, realizing the fearful description of the Siege of Corinth, when—

"On the edge of the gulf,
There was a naked leaping a wolf,"

amidst the cold and stiffening corpses of the slain; or of the wild Scandinavian forests, where the peasant sinks down exhausted amid the drift of winter, and the wild wolf howls fearfully in his deafening ear, and lean forms and evil eyes gather closer and closer around him, as if impatient for the death of the doomed victim.

"The early settlers of New England were not unfrequently incommoded by the numbers and ferocity of the wolves, which prowled around their rude settlement.—The hunter easily overpowered them, and with one discharge of his musket scattered them from about his dwelling. They fled even from the timid child, in the broad glare of day—but in the thick and solitary night, far away from the dwelling of men, they were terrible from their fiendish and ferocious appetite for blood.

"I have heard of a fearful story of the wolf, from the lips of the oldest settlers of Vermont.

Perhaps it may be best told in the language of one of the witnesses of the scene.

"'Twas a night of January, in the year '37. We had been to a fine quilting frolic, about two miles from a settlement of four or five log bodies—'twas rather late—about twelve o'clock I should guess when the party broke up. There was no moon—and a dull grey shadow or haze hung all round the horizon, while over head a few pale and sickly looking stars gave us their dull light, as they shone thro' a dingy curtain. There were six of us in company—Harry Mason and myself, and four as pretty girls as ever grew up this side of the Green Mountains. There were my two sisters and Harry's sister and his sweetheart, the daughter of our next door neighbor. She was a right down handsome girl, that Caroline Allen. I never saw her equal, though I am no stranger to pretty faces. She was so pleasant and kind of heart—so gentle and sweet spoken, and so intelligent besides that every body loved her. She had an eye as blue as the full violet, and her lips were like a red rose leaf in June. No wonder that Harry Mason loved her—boy though he was, for we had neither of us seen our seventeenth summer.

"Our path lay through a thick forest of oak, with here and there a tall pine raising its dark, full shadow against the sky, with an outline rendered indistinct by the darkness. The snow was deep: deeper a great deal than it ever falls of late years, but the surface was frozen strong enough to bear our weight, and we hurried on over the white pathway with rapid steps. We had not proceeded far before a low long howl came on our ears. We all knew it in a moment; and I could feel a shudder thrilling the arms that were folded close to my own, as a sudden cry burst from the lips of all of us: 'the wolves, the wolves!'

"Did you ever see a wild wolf: not one of your caged, broken down, show animals, which are exhibited for six pence a sight, children half price: but a fierce, half starved ranger of the forest, hurrying and howling over the barren snow actually mad with hunger? There is no one of God's creatures which has such a frightful, fiendish look as this animal. It has the form as well as the spirit of a demon.

"Another, and another howl: and then we could hear distinctly the quick patter of feet behind us. We turned right about, and looked in the direction of the sound.

"'The devils are after us,' said Mason, pointing to a line of dark, gliding bodies.—And so in fact they were—a whole troop of them—howling like so many fiends in a bee-saw. We had no weapons of any kind; and we knew enough of the nature of the vile creatures who followed us to feel that it would be useless to contend with them. There was not a moment to lose—the savage beasts were close upon us. To attempt flight would have been a hopeless affair. There was but one chance of escape, and we instantly seized upon it.

"'To the tree; let us climb this tree'—I cried, springing forward toward a low boughed and gnarled oak, which I saw at a glance might be easily climbed into.

"Harry Mason sprang lightly into the tree, and aided in placing the terrified girls in a place of comparative security among the thick boughs. I was the last on the ground, and the whole troop were yelling at my heels before I reached the foot of the gnarled tree. The first one paused at the tree, and sprang furiously upon me, but I succeeded in gaining the lowest branch, and by a desperate effort, swung up in the tree where we were seated.—And then their yells—they were long and devilish.

"I know not how long we had remained in the situation, for we had no means of ascertaining the time—when I heard a limb of the tree cracking, as if breaking down beneath the weight of some of us; and a moment after a shriek went through my ears like the piercing of a knife. A light form went plunging down through the naked branches and fell with a dull and heavy sound on the stiff snow. 'Oh! God, I am gone!'

"It was the voice of Caroline Allen.—The poor girl never spoke! There was a horrid dizziness and confusion in my brain, and I spoke not—and I stirred not, for the whole was at that time like an ugly, unreal dream. I only remember that there were cries and shudderings around me; perhaps I joined with them—and that there were smothered groans and dreadful howls underneath! It was all over in a moment. Poor Caroline! she was literally eaten alive. The wolves had a frightful feast, and they became raving mad with the taste of blood.

When I came fully to myself—when the horrible dream went off—and it lasted but a moment—I struggled to shake off the arms of my sisters, which were clinging around me, and could I have cleared myself, I should have jumped down among the raging animals. But when a second thought came over me, I knew that any attempt to rescue would be useless. As for poor Mason, he was wild with horror. He had tried to follow Caroline when she fell, but he could not shake off the grasp of his terrified sister. His youth and weak constitution and frame, were unable to withstand the dreadful trial; and he stood close by my side, with his hands firmly clenched and teeth set closely, gazing down upon the dark, wrangling creatures below with the fixed stare of a maniac. It was indeed a terrible scene. Around us was the thick, cold night, and below, the ravenous wild beasts were lapping their bloody jaws, and howling for another victim.

"The morning broke at last; and our frightful enemies fled at the first advance of day light, like so many cowardly murderers. We waited till the sun had risen before we ventured to crawl down from our resting place. We were chilled through; every limb was numb with cold and terror; and poor Mason was delirious, raving wildly about the dreadful things he had witnessed. There were bloody stains all around the tree; and two or three long locks of dark hair were trampled in the snow.

"We had gone but a little distance when we were met by our friends from the settlement who had become alarmed at our absence. They were shocked at our wild and frightful appearance; and my brothers have oftentimes told me that at first view we all seemed like so many crazed and brain-stricken creatures. They assisted us to reach our homes; but Harry Mason never recovered fully from the dreadful trial. He neglected his business, and his friends, soon muttering to himself about that horrible night. He fell to drinking soon after and died a miserable drunkard, before age had whitened a hair of his head.

"For my part I confess I have never entirely overcome the terror of the melancholy circumstance which I have endeavored to describe. The thought of it has haunted me like my own shadow; and even now, the whole scene comes at times freshly before me in my dreams, and I start up with something like the same feeling of terror which I experienced when more than half a century ago, I passed a night among the wolves."

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

A CARD.

DR. J. B. YOUNG having located himself in Concord, tenders his Professional Services, in its various branches, to the citizens of the village and surrounding country.

August 4, 1841. 43tf

Look out for a New Comer!

$25 Reward.

I AGAIN offer the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of my boy Wiley, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. Having stated in a former advertisement, that said boy probably had a free pass and was making his way west, I was mistaken, and have recently learned that he has been in Providence Settlement in this county, ever since he left in April last, and has been passing himself as a white man, by the name of James R. Ross. About to be detected, he left the above mentioned place on the 6th inst. When he left, he had on a black frock coat, black hat, and cotton pantaloons; description of person, (as before) a bright mulatto, (almost white) about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, broad spoken, straight black hair, and a slight halt in his walk occasioned by a broken thigh. Said boy will doubtless make his way into another settlement, in this, or one of the adjoining counties, assume some other name, and again try to pass himself as a white man, having succeeded so well in his first attempt. All communications relating to said boy, will be addressed to the subscriber living near Lancaster C. H. S. C.

JAMES R. COUSER.

Mecklenburg co., Oct. 12, 1841. 4*

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

From the New York Evening Post.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE.

In the *Phalange*, a Fourier paper published at Paris, September 9th, a novel discovery is announced, which, if true, will work a great change in an important department of agricultural labor. It is communicated to the Paris print by Count Pailleret and M. Bernard, who date their letter at Brest, August, 1841. It appears that while they and some of their friends, who farm their own estates, were engaged in conversation on the subject of agriculture, it was observed by one of them that that branch of industry was suffering more from the want of capital and enterprise than any other, and that nothing was to be done without manure, which was every day becoming more scarce and expensive. This remark led to an inquiry into the properties of manure, and particularly as to what provision nature made in those uncultivated regions where there seems to be a vigorous and luxuriant growth, without artificial assistance.

"In observing nature unassisted, or unthwarted rather, by the hand of man, in sociable reproduction, it is found that when the seed is ripe it falls upon the ground, and then the plant which has produced it sheds its leaves, or falls itself upon it in decay, and covers and protects it from the weather until generation has commenced, and the young plant is able to grow up in health and strength and full development, to recommence the same routine of seeding and of production.

"From this it follows that, in nature, every plant produces its own soil or manure, and that the earth only serves to bear the plant, and not to aid or nourish it in vegetation.—The nourishment of plants is thus supposed to be derived from *air* and *water*, *heat* and *light*, or electricity, in different proportions, adapted to the different varieties of vegetable nature."

With this general notion in their minds, and considering wheat to be, in present circumstances, one of the most important vegetable substances, they agreed to try experiments, and in October last undertook the following operations:

In a field which had been sown with rye, because the land was deemed too poor for wheat, a plot of twelve square yards, untilled and left without manure, was carefully strewed over with the grains of wheat, and wheaten straw was laid upon it closely, and about one inch in thickness. In a garden, also, which had been neglected several years, a few square yards of earth were trodden over, and the surface being made close and hard, some grains of wheat were scattered on this hardened surface, and a layer of straw one inch in depth was carefully laid over it, and left, as in the former case, to take its chance without ulterior attention. And, in order to make doubly impossible concerning the more secondary functions of mineral earth in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat were sown upon the surface of a pane of glass, and covered with some straw alone, as in the other case.

The germination of the seed was soon apparent and most healthy in development. "The winter has been rigorous," say these correspondents, "for this part of country, and the earth has sometimes been frozen in one solid mass to a depth of six inches in the garden where the wheat was sown, and this has happened several times during the winter, to the great injury of many plants and even the entire destruction of some; while the spots protected by the straw were never thoroughly congealed, nor were the grains of wheat though lying on the surface under the straw, at all affected by the cold. During the spring excessive droughts, prolonged and several times repeated, have prevented vegetation on the common plan from flourishing in healthy progress, while our little spots of wheat have hardly felt the inconvenience of excessive dryness, for the earth, protected by the straw, has never been deprived entirely of moisture, and our blades of corn were flourishing when all around was drooping and uncertain. To conclude, then, we have thoroughly succeeded in our practical experiment, and the wheat produced is of the finest quality. The straw was more than six feet high, and in the ears were 60, 60, and even 80 grains of wheat of full development, the admiration of all who saw them, and particularly those which grew upon the pane of glass, and which were quite as healthy and as large as those which grew upon the common earth. It must be observed also that there was not the smallest particle of earth upon the glass, and that the plants were left entirely to themselves, without being watered or attended to in any way whatever from the time of sowing to the time of reaping.

The cause of this success they think may be explained in the following manner:

"Straw being a bad conductor of heat, and a good conductor of electricity, maintains the root of the plant in a medium temperature, and prevents the earth from being deprived entirely of moisture. The moisture of the earth, or the substratum, being continual, facilitates the gradual and constant absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere, and hydrogen and carbon, the chief elements of nourishment to vegetables, are thus economized. A regular supplies where they are constantly required, and gas in combination with oxygen from the roots up to the stems and branches of the plants to which they are assimilated, and the oxygen thrown off in exhalation from the leaves. The straw decays but slowly, and thus furnishes its substance by degrees to the young plant in due progression and proportion, (such as the siliquous ingredients, for instance, of the pod or capsule,) so that the decomposition of the straw corresponds to the four phases of fermentation in progressing from the saccharine to the alcoholic, the acid and

"We observe that the grains of wheat have the crispy raw roots, and the new seeds and leaves resemble those of a tree; and this agrees with the remarks of Baron Reynold, who states that the most healthy plants in ordinary vegetation have the least appearance of roots and fibres.

Another important observation also is, that weeds and parasitical vegetation are prevented by this method, for the straw chokes every other plant but that of its own seed. Many other interesting observations might be made on these experiments, but we refrain at present from obtruding on your readers; but if any of them wish for further information on this subject we shall willingly afford them every facility. The importance of the general result will easily become apparent without further comment, and a revolution in the present modes of agricultural labor is a necessary consequence of this discovery. No tillage will now be required, nor any artificial stimulants in manure and other more or less expensive combinations with regard to soil and culture. In fact, it would be tedious to enumerate the various advantages that may result in practice from this casual experiment, and therefore we proclaim it simply to the world that all may profit by it."

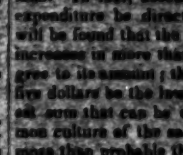
As this experiment can be easily tried, we hope some of our farmers will put it to the test, and communicate the result. We shall certainly try it on a small scale by nine hit of ground, which is the largest that is vouchsafed to a dweller in the city.

From the Western Farmer.

LARGE AND SMALL FARMERS.

There is no mistake more common nor more injurious, than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits, for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from *the manner of using it*; for the best soil may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course; *but without sufficient capital no land can be properly cultivated*; at the same time there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land. In fact, assuming always that the expenditure be directed with judgment, it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing twenty five dollars be the lowest and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the even most culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twenty five dollars return at the rate of ten per cent., the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum, at the same progressive rate. And admitting this to be true—and it is presumed no experienced agriculturist will doubt it—it follows, that a capital of five thousand dollars expended in the cultivation of two hundred will only yield a profit of five hundred dollars, while, if applied to no more than one hundred acres, it would produce one thousand dollars; therefore, it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size.—Most farmers are anxious for large occupations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have means of managing to advantage, some in the delusive hope of acquiring those means by future saving; others, from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors; hence arises deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage, and scant crops, with all the consequent train of rent in arrear, wages ill paid, and debts unsatisfied—distress, duns, and final ruin! While he who prudently commences, with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with proper effect is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil, and not being burdened with more land than he can profitably enjoy, his engagements are within his means; and while enjoying peace of mind, he lays thus, the surest foundation for future prosperity. It therefore behoves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced by any ideal prospect of gain, into the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to ensure success.—*British Husbandry.*

COACH MAKING.



THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞ REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 3mT

William Hagar & Co.

Type & Stereotype Foundry,
74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, N. York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known TYPE FOUNDRY, formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have restored the same to their present central position. Having made extensive purchases, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, hanging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Foots sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many sizes added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New York, February 25, 1841.

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and possible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ennobling them with renewed pure and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently restored that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a painful blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor that not the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own destruction. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the sickness incident to young females, and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most inspired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory RHEUMATISM*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be warmly attested by the cure of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the Press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Under the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and entirely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, *are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science*; and were never before administered in so happily effective a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the walls of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse them, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its hazardous dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examining the human bowels after death announce the prejudice of them with information against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood is then taken up and colored from the extremity of the limbs and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by these, and nourished by food coming from a clear stomach, conveys freely throughout the frame, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Languor, Anxiety, Lowness and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the healthy secretion of the mucous membrane.—*Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation thro' the process of perspiration in many cases, and the thereby solution of all internal obstructions in others. The Life Medicines have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Disorders of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst case of *Gravel*. Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma and Consumption*, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the numerous *Scorbutic Eruptions and Sore Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Deceptive Complexions, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Appearances*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the Skin*. *Common Colds and Influenza*, will

TO THE

PUBLIC.

TAILORING BUSINESS

In this place. From past experience in the business, they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, as to the manner and making in general. They have just received their **Fall and Winter Fashions**, and will continue to receive the regular receipts of Boston and French Fashions. Their Shop is in the front of the South-east wing of Mr. Leroy Spring's brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, Oct. 7, 1841. 2tf

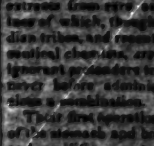
Dr. D. T. Caldwell

RESPECTFULLY informs those who may feel interested, that he has resumed the practice of his PROFESSION. He expects to make arrangements which will enable him to attend to the Practice of Medicine exclusively.

Sugar Creek, Sept. 30, 1841. 4tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER



STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully as an encouragement.

Charlotte, June 3, 1841. 39tf

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, for CASH.

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and possible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ennobling them with renewed pure and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently restored that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a painful blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor that not the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own destruction. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the sickness incident to young females, and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most inspired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory RHEUMATISM*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be warmly attested by the cure of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the Press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Under the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and entirely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, *are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science*; and were never before administered in so happily effective a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the walls of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse them, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its hazardous dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examining the human bowels after death announce the prejudice of them with information against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood is then taken up and colored from the extremity of the limbs and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by these, and nourished by food coming from a clear stomach, conveys freely throughout the frame, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

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ADVICE TO FEMALES.—Females whose pale and sickly appearance proclaims that their blood is impure, should not neglect to procure a box of Moffat's Life Medicines, as they speedily restore the blood to its proper purity, and impart a healthy appearance.

TO PARENTS AND OTHERS.—Cases of a pleasant, safe, and effectual aperient for children, diseases of sight, or Severeness, there is not a more valuable medicine than Moffat's Life Medicines, as they speedily restore the blood to its proper purity, and impart a healthy appearance.

TO ELDERLY PERSONS.—Many elderly and infirm persons who take the pains of Moffat's Life Medicines, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

HEADS OF FAMILIES should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house, as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Cholera Morbus, Cholic in the stomach, Cramps, Sickness, Fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

FACTS FOR MOTHERS AND NURSES.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that first state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of Worms. As the only remedy of Infallible Wealth, to this critical state the Life Medicines have long held a distinguished reputation; and for sickness of the stomach and bowels, and convulsions, although Worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

The above Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON, Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

SPOONER'S PATENT

HYGEIAN MEDICATED

to effect a cure, or the money will be refunded by him or his agents. Price 50 cts. per box.

☞ George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, that he is ready to cut Types on Wood of any size, from 5 lines Pica, upwards, from any of the patterns of smaller Types contained in the specimen sheets of Messrs. G. Bruce & Co., or from any new pattern that can be suggested.

☞ George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers, and those becoming Agents, should be acquainted with the fact, that his prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his Agents forty per cent. commission; that his terms are cash or ten per cent. discount for cash.

Agents are wanted for the following cities viz: Charleston, Albany, Detroit, Rochester, and Buffalo.

☞ Printers of Newspapers, who will publish the above for six times, within three months from this date, and will send me a copy of their paper, shall be entitled to $3 in Types; and should the Types not prove superior to any ever before manufactured, they can be returned, and the money will be paid in place of them.

GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, N. Y.
March 10, 1841.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

WARRANTEE DEEDS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.